

## STATE: CALIFORNIA—Continued

CFDA number	Program	Allocated
14.257	Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program	189,086,299
17.259	WIA Youth Activities	186,622,034
81.042	Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons (A)	185,811,061
66.468	Drinking Water SRF	159,008,000
16.803	Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Formula Program— <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html</a>	135,641,945
14.885	Public Housing Capital Fund Stimulus (Formula)	117,918,838
14.253	CDBG Entitlement Grants	112,675,396
16.804	Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Formula Program— <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html</a>	89,712,677
17.258	WIA Adult Program	80,117,954
84.386	Educational Technology State Grants	70,805,622
93.703	Health Center Integrated Services Development Initiative	63,688,867
84.126	Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	56,470,213
84.393	IDEA Part C Grants for Infants and Families	53,233,307
17.207	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	46,970,564
84.392	IDEA Part B Preschool Grants	41,028,219
84.033	Federal Work Study	20,657,189
93.659	Adoption Assistance	19,904,604
66.805	LUST Trust Fund Program	15,577,000
14.882	Native American Housing Block Grants (Formula)	15,033,342
14.907	Lead-based Paint Hazard Control in Privately-Owned Housing	14,999,190
93.658	Foster Care—Title IV-E	13,888,000
16.588	Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) Recovery Act STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program— <a href="http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/BJA/recovery.html">http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/BJA/recovery.html</a>	13,298,809
10.579	Child Nutrition Discretionary Grants Limited Availability	12,864,683
10.569	The Emergency Food Assistance Program (Food Commodities)	12,411,681
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance	10,795,187
14.255	CDBG State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	10,652,033
16.802	Office of Justice Programs (OJP) OVC FY09 VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program (Compensation)— <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html</a>	8,110,055
93.707	ARRA—Aging Congregate Nutrition Services for States	6,585,441
17.235	Senior Community Service Employment Program	4,293,139
16.800	Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program— <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html</a>	4,233,003
84.399	Services for Older Individuals who are Blind	3,707,078
93.705	ARRA—Aging Home-Delivered Nutrition Services for States	3,242,063
10.568	The Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)	3,110,696
16.801	Office of Justice Programs (OJP) OVC FY09 VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grant Program (Assistance)— <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/recoveryact.html</a>	2,931,000
66.454	Water Quality Planning (604b)	2,830,700
14.908	Healthy Homes Demonstration Grants	2,624,992
66.040	State Clean Diesel Grant Program	1,730,000
84.398	Independent Living State Grants	1,623,087
84.401	Impact Aid Construction	1,428,766
17.265	Native American Employment and Training	\$236,970
Total		\$13,462,105,063

Mrs. BOXER. If you go through this, you will see in the largest State of the Union, which is suffering with an 11.2 percent unemployment rate, projects that are putting people to work today and doing good things. There is a medical assistance program; a clean water State revolving fund grant; a State energy program, which is putting people to work; weatherization assistance for low income; working with the youth; and it goes on and on. There are safe drinking water grants, a law enforcement grant, adoption assistance grant, and a foster care grant.

Why is my colleague not coming down here and saying he did find less than 1 percent of a problem, but these other things are good, and these other things are putting people to work and they are saving our children, saving our environment, and saving energy?

It is the party of no. No, no, no, a thousand times no. The American people understand that we on this side of the aisle, and our President, in reaching across the aisle, are going to continue to work for change. Change means getting out of this mess we are in right now—this deep recession. We are going to continue to do it. They are going to say no, no, a thousand times no. We will work with them when they want to work with us. If they don't, we have to figure out a way to bring the change and jobs to America, the energy efficiency to America, and all that is good that the American people deserve.

## CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that morning business be closed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. Morning business is closed.

## ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mrs. BOXER. I ask unanimous consent that the hour for debate prior to the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1023 be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BOXER. I yield the floor.

## TRAVEL PROMOTION ACT OF 2009—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

## CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 71, S. 1023, the Travel Promotion Act of 2009.

Byron L. Dorgan, Tom Udall, Patrick J. Leahy, Barbara Boxer, Kay R. Hagan, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Roland W. Burris, Benjamin L. Cardin, Bill Nelson, John D. Rockefeller, IV, Daniel K.

Inouye, Blanche L. Lincoln, Ron Wyden, Bernard Sanders, Sheldon Whitehouse, Ben Nelson.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1023, the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote.

The yeas and nays resulted— yeas 90, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 208 Leg.]

## YEAS—90

Akaka	Bingaman	Cardin
Alexander	Bond	Carper
Barrasso	Boxer	Casey
Baucus	Brown	Chambliss
Bayh	Brownback	Cochran
Begich	Burr	Collins
Bennet	Burris	Conrad
Bennett	Cantwell	Corker

Cornyn	Kohl	Reid
Crapo	Kyl	Risch
Dodd	Landrieu	Roberts
Dorgan	Lautenberg	Sanders
Enzi	Leahy	Schumer
Feingold	Levin	Sessions
Feinstein	Lieberman	Shaheen
Gillibrand	Lincoln	Shelby
Graham	Lugar	Snowe
Grassley	Martinez	Specter
Hagan	McCain	Stabenow
Harkin	McCaskill	Tester
Hatch	McConnell	Thune
Hutchison	Menendez	Udall (CO)
Inhofe	Merkley	Udall (NM)
Inouye	Mikulski	Vitter
Isakson	Murkowski	Voinovich
Johanns	Murray	Warner
Johnson	Nelson (NE)	Webb
Kaufman	Nelson (FL)	Whitehouse
Kerry	Pryor	Wicker
Klobuchar	Reed	Wyden

## NAYS—3

Bunning	Coburn	DeMint
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## NOT VOTING—6

Byrd	Ensign	Kennedy
Durbin	Gregg	Rockefeller

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 90, the nays are 3. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that any recess time or morning business time count postclosure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, during these tough economic times, American families expect and deserve that we will do everything we can to get the economy moving again. Of course, that involves investing in our country, investing in our infrastructure. It involves getting our financial system in order. It involves getting credit moving again. But we should not forget that one out of eight Americans is employed in the travel industry.

I chair the subcommittee of Commerce, that deals with tourism issues, and I cosponsored the bipartisan legislation to bring new visitors and new spending and new jobs to the United States. I thank Senator BYRON DORGAN for his leadership and hard work on this bill, and I also thank Senator ENSIGN for his leadership.

I spoke last week, when we first started talking about this bill, about the importance of the tourism and travel industry to our economy. Tourism creates good jobs that cannot be outsourced. It increases sales for local businesses, and it brings in tax revenue for local and State economies.

As I said, one out of every eight Americans is employed by our travel

economy. Each year, travel and tourism contribute approximately \$1.3 trillion to the American economy. The travel economy contributes \$115 billion in tax revenues to State, local, and Federal Governments, and last year travel and tourism exports—which means the people coming into the U.S. to enjoy our beautiful country—accounted for 8 percent of all U.S. exports. In fact, tourism is one of the few economic sectors where we enjoy a substantial trade surplus.

But things are not going as well as they could or they should, especially when it comes to bringing international travel to the United States. I know you know that, Madam President, coming from the State of New York. I see the Senator from Michigan. I have seen their recent ad campaign on “Enjoying Pure Michigan.” But we need to bring more people to this country.

What does this mean? What is the problem? As you can see, while more people around the world are traveling—there were 48 million more global overseas travelers in 2008 than there were in 2000—633,000 fewer visited the United States. That is unfortunate. You can see more people around the world are traveling, but fewer are coming to our country. What does that really mean?

Since 2000, the U.S. share of the world travel market has decreased by nearly 20 percent, costing us hundreds of thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in revenue. You can see what happened here in our country. This chart is in millions of dollars—\$26 million brought in in 2000, only \$25.3 million in 2008; while for the rest of the world, \$124 million for the rest of the world in 2000—up to \$173 million in 2008.

When a traveler decides to visit another country, to visit someplace besides the United States, there is a ripple effect across our economy. Fewer airline tickets are sold, fewer cars are rented, hotels and lodges rent fewer rooms, tourist attractions have fewer visitors, local businesses miss out on sales and opportunities, workers lose their jobs, and it goes on and on.

The decline in international travel, combined with the current economic downturn, is hitting our country's travel industry hard. Last year, nearly 200,000 travel-related jobs were lost, and the Commerce Department predicts we will lose another 247,000 jobs this year. We are not talking about the CEOs of the airline companies. These are hard-working Americans—the people who work in the hotel rooms, the cooks, the janitors, the shop workers, the people who own little flower stores next to the hotels. They are the ones making the beds. They are the ones making the meals. These are the people we should think about when we talk about the bill before the Senate today.

The question before us today is how can we bring international visitors to the United States because—do you know how much they each spend when they come? Something like \$4,500 when

they come to our country. That is \$4,500 that provides jobs for those janitors and maids and shop owners.

We have just as much, if not more, to offer travelers than anyplace else. We have stunning national landmarks, such as the Grand Canyon—and the Statue of Liberty in your home State of New York, Madam President—centers of fun and entertainment from Las Vegas to Disney World, scenic country towns and the bright lights of the big cities and those quiet moments in those little towns in my home State of Minnesota. But we need to do a better job of promoting the United States as a premier travel destination. We have to face it. We are in a competition for international travelers, but we are not competing.

Look at what is going on around the world when it comes to tourism. Here are some examples: Yemen has their own tourism promotion for their country. Of course, the Bahamas—I think many of us have seen those on TV. I certainly have. You see Tourism Australia. I have seen a few of those ads. South Africa, Taiwan, Scotland, India—these countries are promoting themselves internationally to bring in other visitors.

What do we have right now in our country? We do not have a centralized promotion of our country for tourism. Countries around the world make tourism a national priority because they see it brings jobs to their country. They spend millions of dollars on promotion and programs and senior officials to coordinate national tourism policy. For example, Vietnam, Egypt, New Zealand, Lebanon, and Jamaica have ministries of tourism. Germany has a National Tourist Board, and Australia has a “Tourism Australia” program. In 2005, Greece spent more than \$150 million on travel promotion; France spent \$63 million. That is what we are up against.

The Travel Promotion Act would level the playing field so we can compete with the rest of the world and recapture that lost market share. It will create the Corporation for Travel Promotion, a public-private partnership to promote the United States as an international travel destination and finally establish a coordinated national travel program.

Under the direction of a board of directors made up of representatives from the States, the Federal Government, and the travel industry, the corporation would be in charge of a national travel promotion, a program with goals to encourage travel to the United States, to communicate our country's travel policies, and to promote international exposure for parts of America that do not have the resources to promote themselves.

As I mentioned earlier, our loss in the share of the world travel market is not a new phenomenon. It actually started after September 11, where, for good reasons, security measures were put into place, but some of those good

reasons have turned into very difficult times for tourists to come over, and that is what needs to be fixed. That is why part of this bill would make it easier for tourists to get their visas, make it easier for them to visit the country. A lot of times it is just expediting the checks that need to be made, making sure they can get their visas, just as they can get one to go to Canada or Mexico or other countries.

The bill will establish the Office of Travel Promotion in the Department of Commerce to work with the Corporation for Travel Promotion and secretaries of state and homeland security to make sure that international visitors are processed efficiently.

America is a country that wraps its arms around those who come to visit us, and this bill will make sure international visitors know they are welcome and wanted. The Travel Promotion Act is about more than just encouraging travel. It is also about building our economy. This bill is expected to bring in 1.6 million new international visitors each year. Since international visitors, as I noted, spend an average of \$4,500 per person while they are here, this is a huge boost to our economy. That money from overseas coming into our economy, into our towns and cities, into our small businesses is new money. If they are not going to come and spend it here, they are going to go to one of these countries—to the Bahamas, South Africa, Australia. That is new money coming into our country.

The U.S. Travel Association estimates this bill will create 40,000 new jobs, and economists at Oxford Economics expect the bill to generate \$4 billion in new spending and \$321 million in new tax revenue.

Just as important as how much it will generate is how much it will cost, which is zero for American taxpayers. This bill comes at no cost to the taxpayer. It will be paid for by a combination of private sector contributions and a \$10 fee on international travelers entering the United States of America—zero cost, big benefit.

The Congressional Budget Office just released a report that estimates that this bill will reduce budget deficits by \$425 million over the next 10 years—that is the bill pending before this body today. The math is undeniable. For no cost to the taxpayer, we can boost travel, boost the economy, and reduce the deficit. That is why this bill has such strong bipartisan support in the Senate. It also has the support of numerous organizations such as the U.S. Travel Association, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

It has many newspaper endorsements. As you can see, newspapers in every part of the country support this legislation. I will read just a few. The Sacramento Bee:

The country needs to reclaim its status as a global magnet for visitors, even in the post 9/11 climate, and Congress can help by pass-

ing the Travel Promotion Act by the end of this year.

Dallas Morning News, September 6:

The Travel Promotion act is a sensible first step toward putting the welcome mat back on America's doorstep.

Orlando Sentinel:

Our position, charging international travelers \$10 to pay for promotion of travel to bring in all that money makes sense.

Detroit Free Press, September 25, 2008:

Doesn't it make sense to encourage, at no cost to taxpayers, foreign visitors to come here and leave some money? There's no good reason not to pass this bill.

Finally, I leave the best to last, Duluth News Tribune, Duluth, MN, May 18, 2009:

Ideas to bolster economic recovery without plunging the nation any deeper into debt would be welcomed by taxpayers from coast to coast.

I know firsthand how important tourism is for the city of Duluth. It has had some very difficult economic times in the seventies and eighties. At one point it was so bad there was a time there was a billboard that someone put outside Duluth that said, "The last one to leave, please turn off the lights."

That is what they were dealing with. They bolstered their economy through tourism.

I was just up there. I did a field hearing there and they have actually seen an increase in their convention and business travel this year. Maybe a few people are going to places such as Duluth. Businesses are cutting back a little. But the important part of this is that you have one town just like so many across the country that has benefited from tourism.

This is what we are talking about across the country. I wonder why we didn't pass this earlier, why we haven't been able to get this through. I can't answer this question. It makes no sense to me. Sometimes people don't want to talk about tourism because they don't think it is important, but when one out of eight Americans is employed in this business it is important.

I urge my colleagues to support it. I hope we can get it through intact. I hope we will have a minimum number of amendments and we can simply do something good in a bipartisan way that will help increase jobs in America where one out of eight people is employed.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECESS

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. I ask that the Senate recess until 2:15, as under the previous order.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:28 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Acting President pro tempore.

#### TRAVEL PROMOTION ACT OF 2009— MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, just prior to lunch, we had a vote on a cloture motion. The vote was 90 to 3. It was not some significant piece of public policy that will shake the Earth, it was a vote on the question of whether we could actually proceed to something called the Travel Promotion Act.

For those who do not know how the Senate works, you have to have a motion to proceed. Normally, a motion to proceed to a bill such as this would be done by unanimous consent and take just a nanosecond, no problem, a motion to proceed approved, proceed then to the bill, have a debate on the bill, and then vote on the bill.

But this is something called the Travel Promotion Act, which I will describe. It is bipartisan. I have offered it along with Senator JOHN ENSIGN, a Republican from Nevada. The two of us, along with many other cosponsors, Republicans and Democrats in the Senate, believe this is an important piece of legislation for the Senate and for the Congress to pass. Despite that, we had to have a vote this morning on the motion to proceed: Shall we proceed to this? A cloture motion had to be filed. It took 2 days to ripen, and then we had a vote. It was 90 to 3. The answer was yes by 90 to 3. And now we have 30 hours postcloture that we have to wait until we can get to the bill. And then have another cloture motion filed. It is the most unbelievable, Byzantine example of how this place has sort of fallen off the rails—requiring cloture motions to be filed on things that then get a 90-to-3 vote, and then there is a requirement that we have to spend the next 30 hours waiting until we can actually get to the bill. Unbelievable. But it is an example of what has happened here. And the minority is requiring this of every single piece of legislation. It is a way to require the Senate to walk through wet cement and make almost no progress at all. I guess when you get nothing done and then you are able to boast that nothing has happened, maybe some people feel good. It does not make me feel very good.

But having complained about it, now let me at least describe what this bill is. We will get to the bill this week. It will have taken a difficult route to get there. Judging by the 90-to-3 vote, I assume ultimately, when the Senate passes this legislation, we will have very strong support because it is a bipartisan piece of legislation.

I am told Senator ENSIGN has had to leave today as a result of a family matter. I think Senator MARTINEZ will be coming to the floor, who is also a cosponsor of this legislation. I appreciate